

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
WACO DIVISION**

WSOU INVESTMENTS, LLC d/b/a  
BRAZOS LICENSING AND  
DEVELOPMENT,

Plaintiff,

V.

DELL TECHNOLOGIES INC., DELL  
INC., EMC CORPORATION, AND  
VMWARE, INC.

Defendants.

§ § § § § § § § § § § § § § § §

NO. 6:20-cv-486-ADA

## JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

# FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Plaintiff WSOU Investments, LLC d/b/a Brazos Licensing and Development (“Brazos” or “Plaintiff”), by and through its attorneys, files this First Amended Complaint (“Amended Complaint” or “Complaint”) for Patent Infringement against Dell Technologies Inc., Dell Inc., EMC Corporation, and VMWare, Inc. (collectively, “Defendants”) and alleges:

## NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is a civil action for patent infringement arising under the Patent Laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. §§ 1, et seq., including §§ 271, 281, 284, and 285.

## THE PARTIES

2. Brazos is a limited liability corporation organized and existing under the laws of Delaware, with its principal place of business at 605 Austin Avenue, Suite 6, Waco, Texas 76701.

3. On information and belief, defendant Dell Technologies Inc. (“Dell”) is a Delaware corporation with a principal place of business at One Dell Way, Round Rock, Texas 78682.

4. On information and belief, defendant Dell Inc. is a Delaware corporation with a principal place of business at One Dell Way, Round Rock, Texas 78682. Dell Inc. is wholly owned by its corporate parent, Dell.

5. On information and belief, defendant EMC Corporation (“EMC”) is a Massachusetts corporation with a principal place of business at One Dell Way, Round Rock, Texas 78682. EMC Corporation is wholly owned by its corporate parent, Dell Technologies Inc.

6. Upon information and belief, VMware, Inc. (“VMWare”) is a Delaware corporation with two established places of business in this District, including two in Austin, Texas with over 700 employees.

7. Upon information and belief, VMWare was acquired by EMC in 2004 and conducted an initial public offering of Class A common stock in August 2007. On or around September 2016, Dell acquired by EMC. As a result, EMC became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Dell, and VMWare became an indirectly-held, majority-owned subsidiary of Dell. Under the rules of the New York Stock Exchange, VMWare is a controlled company. As of January 31, 2020, Dell controlled approximately 80.9% of VMWare’s outstanding common stock, including 31 million shares of its Class A common stock and all of its Class B common stock.

#### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

8. This is an action for patent infringement which arises under the Patent Laws of the United States, in particular, 35 U.S.C. §§ 271, 281, 284, and 285.

9. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

10. This Court has specific and general personal jurisdiction over each defendant pursuant to due process and/or the Texas Long Arm Statute, because each defendant has committed

acts giving rise to this action within Texas and within this judicial district. The Court's exercise of jurisdiction over each defendant would not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice because each defendant has established minimum contacts with the forum. For example, on information and belief, each defendant has committed acts of infringement in this judicial district, by among other things, selling and offering for sale products that infringe the asserted patent, directly or through intermediaries, as alleged herein.

11. Venue in the Western District of Texas is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§1391 and/or 1400(b). Each defendant has established places of business in the Western District of Texas. Each defendant is registered to do business in Texas. Upon information and belief, each defendant has transacted business in this District and has committed acts of infringement in this District.

**COUNT ONE - INFRINGEMENT OF**  
**U.S. PATENT NO. 7,092,360**

12. Brazos re-alleges and incorporates by reference the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

13. On August 15, 2006, the United States Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 7,092,360 ("the '360 Patent"), entitled "Monitor, System and Method for Monitoring Performance of a Scheduler." A true and correct copy of the '360 Patent is attached as Exhibit A to this Complaint.

14. Brazos is the owner of all rights, title, and interest in and to the '360 Patent, including the right to assert all causes of action arising under the '360 Patent and the right to any remedies for the infringement of the '360 Patent.

15. Defendants make, use, sell, offer for sale, import, and/or distribute in the United States, including within this judicial district, products such as, but not limited to, cloud-related solutions, including but not limited to, devices incorporating VMware's VeloCloud solutions and

vSphere software, such as Dell's PowerEdge servers and VxRail appliances (collectively, the "Accused Products").



Get what it takes to build your VMware cloud.

Accelerate your timeframe for success with a complete VMware cloud solution from Dell.

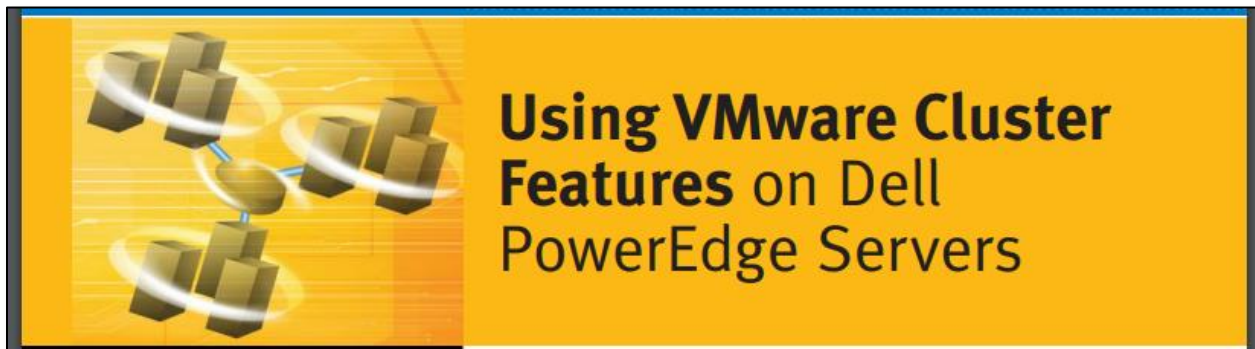
Contact Dell >

**Benefit from an experienced cloud partnership**

The success of your cloud initiatives may ride on the experience of your cloud solution provider. Choose a partner that provides mature, integrated joint-solutions, including VMware technology and Dell servers, storage, networking, software and services.

**Contact a Dell expert**  
Transform your data center from infrastructure-centric to service-centric.  
Contact Now >

<https://www.dell.com/learn/us/en/15/solutions/vmware-vcloud>



**Using VMware Cluster Features on Dell PowerEdge Servers**

<https://www.dell.com/downloads/global/power/ps3q07-20070562-hanson.pdf>

**Simplify your journey to the hybrid cloud.**

Together, Dell EMC and VMware accelerate digital business in a multi-cloud world. Building on our solid partnership, Dell EMC PowerEdge will offer the latest versions of VMware vSphere®, VMware vSAN™ and VMware Cloud Foundation once available. Learn more about VMware's recent announcements [here](#).

<https://www.delltechnologies.com/en-us/solutions/vmware/servers-for-vmware.htm>

The two-socket server is an ideal base for building V13 clusters as there are not as many "eggs in one basket". However, it would be best if there were a mechanism to restart the virtual machines from the failed hosts on remaining hosts in the VMware farm. Using VMware's HA (High Availability) and DRS (Distributed Resource Scheduler) it is possible to obtain this functionality.

VMware HA allows virtual machines on failed ESX server hosts to restart on surviving ESX hosts. The DRS solution uses system algorithms and user created rules to determine the optimal placement of the virtual machines.

[https://www.dell.com/downloads/global/vectors/dell\\_and\\_vmware\\_drs\\_ha\\_solutions.pdf](https://www.dell.com/downloads/global/vectors/dell_and_vmware_drs_ha_solutions.pdf)

### 3 VxRail appliances

VxRail is jointly developed by Dell EMC and VMware and is the only fully integrated, preconfigured, and tested HCI appliance that is powered by VMware Virtual SAN (vSAN). VxRail is managed through the vCenter Server interface. It provides a familiar vSphere experience and enables streamlined deployment and the ability to extend the use of existing IT tools and processes.

VxRail appliances are managed using VxRail HCI System software for hardware and appliance maintenance tasks as well as software life cycle management. VxRail HCI System Software incorporates Secure Remote Services (SRS) and other serviceability capabilities. VxRail appliances are discoverable and visible in Dell EMC Vision™ Intelligent Operations.

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**Note:** For day-to-day VM management, you manage the VMware stack on the VxRail appliance directly through vCenter server.

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The VxRail software bundle is preloaded and licensed onto hardware and consists of the following components (specific software versions not shown):

- VxRail HCI System Software
- VMware vCenter Server
- VMware vRealize Log Insight™
- VMware vSAN™
- Dell Secure Remote Services (SRS)/VE

Also preloaded is VMware vSphere®; however, licenses are required and can be purchased through Dell EMC, VMware, or your preferred VMware reseller partner.

<https://www.dell EMC.com/resources/en-us/asset/technical-guides-support-information/products/converged-infrastructure/vxrail-vcenter-server-planning-guide.pdf>

16. The Accused Products provide functions for resource management, designated as Network I/O Control (NetIOC), including scheduling.

## Performance Evaluation of Network I/O Control in VMware vSphere® 6

<https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/techpaper/network-ioc-vsphere6-performance-evaluation-white-paper.pdf>

## VMware vSphere Feature Comparison

| Across versions                |                         |     |                |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----|----------------|
| KEY FEATURES/<br>CAPABILITIES  | VMWARE vSPHERE® VERSION |     |                |
|                                | 6.5                     | 6.7 | 7 <sup>1</sup> |
| ...                            |                         |     |                |
| RESOURCE MANAGEMENT            |                         |     |                |
| vSphere Network<br>I/O Control | *                       | *   | *              |

<https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/products/vsphere/vmware-vsphere-feature-comparison-datasheet.pdf>

## Performance Best Practices for VMware vSphere 6.7

### Network I/O Control (NetIOC)

For further information about NetIOC, see *Performance Evaluation of Network I/O Control in VMware vSphere 6.0* and *vSphere Networking* for version 6.7.

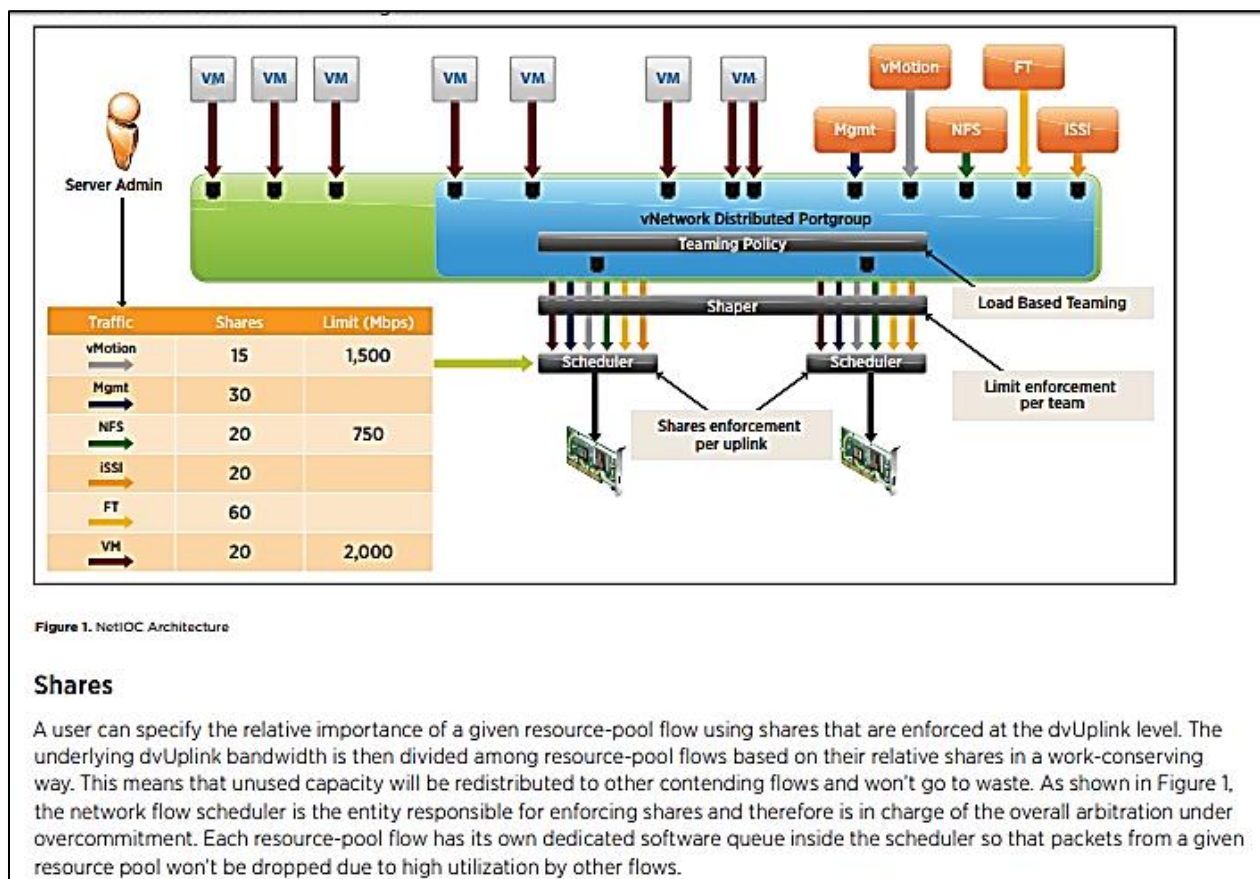
<https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/techpaper/performance/vsphere-esxi-vcenter-server-67-performance-best-practices.pdf>

NetIOC introduces an additional layer of packet scheduling at the hypervisor. A major enhancement in NetIOC in vSphere 6.0 with respect to previous NetIOC releases is that a separate scheduler queue is maintained for each virtual port. The network scheduler picks up packets from the network port queues and dispatches them for transmit over the network adapter, while making sure that bandwidth, shares, and limit settings are provided to each network port in NetIOC.

<https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/techpaper/network-ioc-vsphere6-performance-evaluation-white-paper.pdf>



17. In NetIOC, each resource-pool flow can have a dedicated software queue inside the scheduler.



[https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/techpaper/vmware\\_netio\\_c\\_bestpractices-white-paper.pdf](https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/techpaper/vmware_netio_c_bestpractices-white-paper.pdf)

18. VMware Vsphere's NetIOC scheduler includes certain scheduling functionality including, for example, the hClock Scheduler. The NetIOC scheduler in the Accused Products maintains and

keeps track of each network port and decides which network port to pick for scheduling the dispatch of data traffic.

The implementation of the NetIOC scheduler is based on the hClock scheduler [3], please read the referenced paper for more details. The NetIOC scheduler consumes CPU while it maintains track of each network port, and decides which network port to pick for scheduling at a given point of time. Since network traffic is real-time, the scheduler needs to make its decision quickly and transmit fast enough to reach line rate on the device. Latency is another critical requirement of many applications, and the NetIOC scheduler must not add to the latency in the hypervisor. VMware designed NetIOC to facilitate efficient sharing of the network across different network ports, and deliver great throughput, latency, and system utilization at the same time.

<https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/techpaper/network-ioc-vsphere6-performance-evaluation-white-paper.pdf>

19. Various tags are in use in the hClock scheduler to help in monitoring the status of different states of an element in hClock Scheduler. For example, Reservation tags ( $R_q$ ), Limit tags ( $L_q$ ) and Shares tags ( $S_q$ ) are used to track the allocation based on reservation values ( $r_q$ ), limit values ( $l_q$ ), and shares values ( $s_q$ ) respectively, and these elements track different metrics associated with a transmit queue. These tags are in a real-time domain to track the fulfillment of reservations and limits by comparing the corresponding tags with the real-time values. Comparison is made regarding the previous values and the real-time value, which helps in determining the output.

We first present a brief outline of mClock algorithm that supports the same three controls per queue in a non-hierarchical manner. mClock uses three separate tags per queue  $q$ . These tags namely, reservation tag ( $R_q$ ), limit tag

( $L_q$ ) and shares tag ( $S_q$ ) are used to track the allocation based on reservation value ( $r_q$ ), limit value ( $l_q$ ) and shares value ( $s_q$ ) respectively. These tags are incremented based on corresponding  $r$ ,  $l$  and  $s$  values whenever each IO is scheduled. All of these tags are in real time domain to track the fulfillment of reservations and limits by comparing the corresponding tags with the real time.

...



| Symbol    | Meaning                              |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| $T$       | Current real time                    |
| $q$       | A queue regardless of its type       |
| $s_q$     | Shares of queue $q$                  |
| $r_q$     | Reservation setting of queue $q$     |
| $l_q$     | Limit setting of queue $q$           |
| $S_q$     | Proportional shares tag of queue $q$ |
| $R_q$     | Reservation tag of queue $q$         |
| $L_q$     | Limit tag of queue $q$               |
| $K, M, G$ | $10^3$ , $10^6$ and $10^9$           |

**Table 2.** Symbols used and their descriptions

<https://dl.acm.org/doi/abs/10.1145/2465351.2465382>

20. The hClock scheduler checks the status of each queue. There are pointers associated at the end of each queue to track the status. The next step is based on the output of the status of the queue.

When a new request arrives in a queue  $q$ , we first check the activity status. If the queue is already active, the request is simply added to the end of the queue. The more interesting case is when  $q$  is idle. If so, we need to activate the queue which allows it to be considered during next scheduling instance.

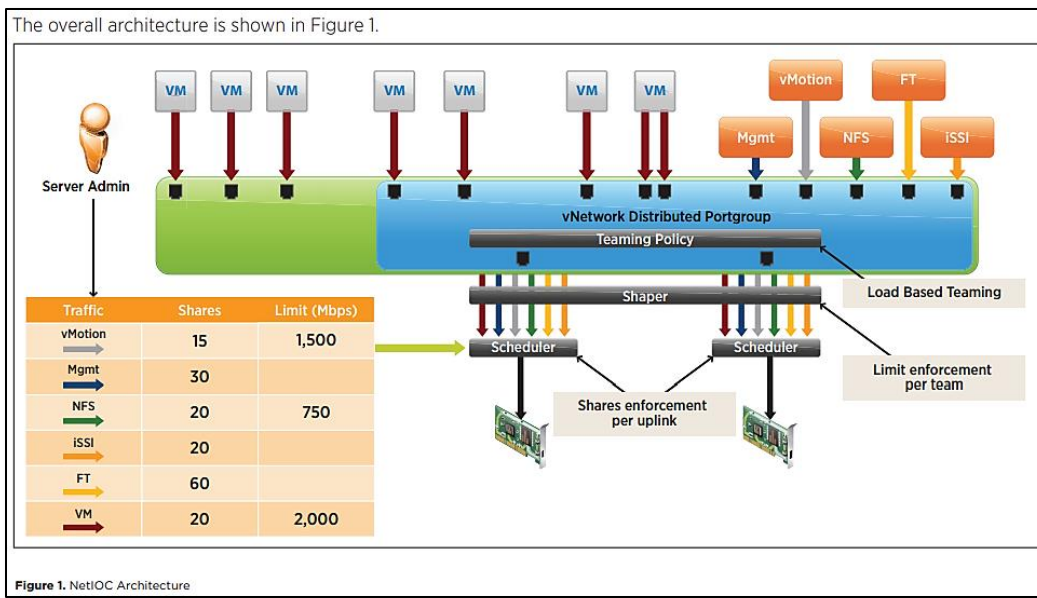
<https://dl.acm.org/doi/abs/10.1145/2465351.2465382>

21. The Accused Products are programmed to handle transmit queues.

NetIOC's scheduling algorithm adds an additional scheduling layer which slices the NIC bandwidth to meet the NetIOC reservation, limit, and share policies. Packets may queue up at the network port when the NIC transmit queue is being programmed by NetIOC. This might lead to a slightly higher wait time for a packet.

[https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/techpaper/vmware\\_netio\\_c\\_bestpractices-white-paper.pdf](https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/techpaper/vmware_netio_c_bestpractices-white-paper.pdf)

## NetIOC Architecture



### Shares

A user can specify the relative importance of a given resource-pool flow using shares that are enforced at the dvUplink level. The underlying dvUplink bandwidth is then divided among resource-pool flows based on their relative shares in a work-conserving way. This means that unused capacity will be redistributed to other contending flows and won't go to waste. As shown in Figure 1, the network flow scheduler is the entity responsible for enforcing shares and therefore is in charge of the overall arbitration under overcommitment. Each resource-pool flow has its own dedicated software queue inside the scheduler so that packets from a given resource pool won't be dropped due to high utilization by other flows.

[https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/techpaper/vmware\\_netio\\_c\\_bestpractices-white-paper.pdf](https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/techpaper/vmware_netio_c_bestpractices-white-paper.pdf)

22. The Accused Products provide the impact of NetIOC Scheduler on a vSphere host and have a separate scheduler queue for each virtual port. The NetIOC scheduler picks up packets from the network port queues. It dispatches them for transmitting over the network adapter while making sure that bandwidth, shares, and limit settings are provided to each network port in NetIOC.

NetIOC introduces an additional layer of packet scheduling at the hypervisor. A major enhancement in NetIOC in vSphere 6.0 with respect to previous NetIOC releases is that a separate scheduler queue is maintained for each virtual port. The network scheduler picks up packets from the network port queues and dispatches them for transmit over the network adapter, while making sure that bandwidth, shares, and limit settings are provided to each network port in NetIOC.

<https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/techpaper/network-ioc-vsphere6-performance-evaluation-white-paper.pdf>

23. As noted above, the NetIOC scheduler decides which network port to pick for scheduling at a given amount of time among the plurality of ports and queues. It can use one transmit queue of a port from the available ports.

The implementation of the NetIOC scheduler is based on the hClock scheduler [3], please read the referenced paper for more details. The NetIOC scheduler consumes CPU while it maintains track of each network port, and decides which network port to pick for scheduling at a given point of time. Since network traffic is real-time, the scheduler needs to make its decision quickly and transmit fast enough to reach line rate on the device. Latency is another critical requirement of many applications, and the NetIOC scheduler must not add to the latency in the hypervisor. VMware designed NetIOC to facilitate efficient sharing of the network across different network ports, and deliver great throughput, latency, and system utilization at the same time.

<https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/techpaper/network-ioc-vsphere6-performance-evaluation-white-paper.pdf>

The current implementation of NetIOC is limited to using one transmit DMA channel (transmit queue) of the NIC. This is necessary to impose the constraints of bandwidth reservations. On the other hand, the default

<https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/techpaper/network-ioc-vsphere6-performance-evaluation-white-paper.pdf>

24. The Accused Products may also use HClock Multiqueue to distribute traffic across multiple transmit queues on a single physical NIC.

**Network I/O Control Advanced Performance Options**

- A new option in vSphere 6.5, HClock Multiqueue, can improve performance in some environments with small packets and high packet rate. This option, which is disabled by default, allows multiple vNICs or multiple vmknics to distribute traffic across multiple hardware transmit queues on a single physical NIC.

[https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/techpaper/performance/Perf\\_Best\\_Practices\\_vSphere65.pdf](https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/techpaper/performance/Perf_Best_Practices_vSphere65.pdf)

25. The hClock scheduler in the Accused Products has an algorithm based on whether a transmit queue is empty or occupied.

|   |
|---|
| <p><b>Algorithm 4: Queue Eligibility</b></p> <p><b>FindEligibleQueue ()</b><br/>         let <math>E</math> be the set of queues with <math>R_q</math> and <math>L_q \leq T</math><br/> <b>if</b> <math>E</math> is not empty <b>then</b><br/>             let <math>q</math> be the queue with the minimum <math>R_q</math><br/>             flag <math>q</math> and ancestors as eligible for reservation<br/> <b>else</b><br/>             let <math>q</math> be the <i>root</i> of the hierarchy<br/> <b>return</b> FindEligibleQueueBasedOnShares(<math>q</math>)</p> <p><b>FindEligibleQueueBasedOnShares (queue <math>q</math>)</b><br/> <b>if</b> <math>q</math> is a leaf <b>then</b><br/>             <b>return</b> <math>q</math><br/>         let <math>E_c</math> be the set of <math>q</math>'s children, whose limit tag <math>\leq T</math><br/> <b>if</b> <math>E_c</math> is empty <b>then</b><br/>             <b>return</b> <i>nil</i><br/>         let <math>c</math> be the child queue of <math>q</math> with minimum <math>S_c</math><br/> <b>return</b> FindEligibleQueueBasedOnShares(<math>c</math>)</p> |
|---|

<https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/techpaper/network-ioc-vsphere6-performance-evaluation-white-paper.pdf>

26. Various decisions for a scheduler in the Accused Products are based on the number of packets in a queue, which is calculated based on “packet length.”

|  |
|--|
| <p><b>Algorithm 3: Scheduling Process</b></p> <p>let <math>max\_inflight</math> = maximum allowed outstanding bytes<br/>         let <math>inflight</math> be the current outstanding bytes</p> <p><b>ScheduleRequest ()</b><br/> <b>while</b> <math>inflight \leq max\_inflight</math> <b>do</b><br/>             <math>q = \text{FindEligibleQueue}()</math><br/>             <math>p = \text{DeQueuePacket}(q)</math><br/>             <math>inflight += \text{packetLength of } p</math><br/>             send <math>p</math> to the device for transmit</p> |
|--|

<https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/techpaper/network-ioc-vsphere6-performance-evaluation-white-paper.pdf>

27. In view of preceding paragraphs, each and every element of at least claim 26 of the ‘360 Patent is found in the Accused Products.

28. Upon information and belief, each and every element of at least claim 26 of the patent-in-suit is performed or practiced by Defendants at least through Defendants’ own use and configuration of its own Accused Products, and/or through Defendants’ own testing and configuration of its own Accused Products, and/or through Defendants’ providing services for its Accused Products, including but not limited to providing installation, deployment, support and configuration of its Accused Products.

29. Defendants continue to directly infringe at least one claim of the ‘360 Patent, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by making, using, selling, offering for sale, importing, and/or distributing the Accused Products in the United States, including within this judicial district, without the authority of Brazos.

30. Defendants had knowledge of their infringement of the patent-in-suit before the filing of this Amended Complaint.<sup>1</sup> Defendants received notice and actual or constructive

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<sup>1</sup> Dell filed a motion to dismiss that is mooted by this amended complaint. Dell’s motion cites a WDTX case (which relies authority from the District of Delaware) for the proposition that knowledge of a plaintiff’s patent after the lawsuit was filed is insufficient to plead the requisite knowledge for indirect infringement. *See Aguirre v. Powerchute Sports, LLC*, No. SA-10-CV-0702 XR, 2011 WL 2471299, at \*3 (W.D. Tex. June 17, 2011) (citing *Xpoint Techs. v. Microsoft Corp.*, 730 F.Supp.2d 349 (D. Del. 2010)). Several Delaware courts have since rejected this rule because there is no statutory basis to support it and because there is no purpose served by the formality of requiring the plaintiff to file an amended complaint in order to be allowed to assert knowledge of the patents during the period following the filing of the original complaint. *See Walker Digital, LLC v. Facebook, Inc.*, 852 F. Supp. 2d 559, 566 (D. Del. 2012) (“The court acknowledges that this result is inconsistent with its prior decisions in *Xpoint Techs. v. Microsoft Corp.*, 730 F.Supp.2d 349 (D.Del.2010), and *EON Corp. IP Holdings LLC v. FLO TV Inc.*, 802 F.Supp.2d 527 (D. Del. 2011). Given the ease of amendment, the limitation of damages to post-knowledge conduct, and in the interests of judicial economy, the court finds that the better reasoning is to allow a complaint that satisfies Rule 8 to proceed to discovery rather than dismissing it for lack of pre-filing knowledge when, by the time the motion to dismiss has been filed, defendant in fact has the requisite knowledge as pled by plaintiff.”); *see also IOENGINE*,

knowledge of their infringement of the patent-in-suit since at least the date of service of the original Complaint.

31. Since before the filing of this Amended Complaint, through its actions, Defendants have actively induced product makers, distributors, retailers, and/or end users of the Accused Products to infringe the '360 Patent throughout the United States, including within this judicial district, by, among other things, advertising and promoting the use of the Accused Products in various websites, including providing and disseminating product descriptions, operating manuals, and other instructions on how to implement and configure the Accused Products. Examples of such advertising, promoting, and/or instructing include the documents at:

- <https://www.dell.com/learn/us/en/15/solutions/vmware-vcloud>
- <https://www.dell.com/downloads/global/power/ps3q07-20070562-hanson.pdf>
- <https://www.delltechnologies.com/en-us/solutions/vmware/servers-for-vmware.htm>
- [https://www.dell.com/downloads/global/vectors/dell\\_and\\_vmware\\_drs\\_ha\\_solutions.pdf](https://www.dell.com/downloads/global/vectors/dell_and_vmware_drs_ha_solutions.pdf)
- <https://www.dellemc.com/resources/en-us/asset/technical-guides-support-information/products/converged-infrastructure/vxrail-vcenter-server-planning-guide.pdf>
- <https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/techpaper/network-ioc-vsphere6-performance-evaluation-white-paper.pdf>
- <http://fileapi.it.hactcm.edu.cn/yjsyxnh/file/2019/3/1/131959260611073796.pdf>
- [https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/techpaper/performance/Perf\\_Best\\_Practices\\_vSphere65.pdf](https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/techpaper/performance/Perf_Best_Practices_vSphere65.pdf)

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*LLC v. PayPal Holdings, Inc.*, CV 18-452-WCB, 2019 WL 330515, at \*4 (D. Del. Jan. 25, 2019) (“The Court sees no purpose that would be served by the formality of requiring IOENGINE to file an amended complaint in order to be allowed to assert knowledge of the patents during the period following the filing of the original complaint.”).



- [https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/techpaper/vmware\\_netioc\\_bestpractices-white-paper.pdf](https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/techpaper/vmware_netioc_bestpractices-white-paper.pdf)
- <https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/products/vsphere/vmware-vsphere-feature-comparison-datasheet.pdf>
- <https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/techpaper/performance/vsphere-esxi-vcenter-server-67-performance-best-practices.pdf>

32. Since before the filing of this Amended Complaint, through its actions, Defendants have contributed to the infringement of the ‘360 Patent by having others sell, offer for sale, or use the Accused Products throughout the United States, including within this judicial district, with knowledge that the Accused Products infringe the ‘360 Patent. The Accused Products are especially made or adapted for infringing the ‘360 Patent and have no substantial non-infringing use. For example, in view of the preceding paragraphs, the Accused Products contain functionality which is material to at least one claim of the ‘360 Patent.

#### **JURY DEMAND**

Brazos hereby demands a jury on all issues so triable.

#### **REQUEST FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Brazos respectfully requests that the Court:

- (A) Enter judgment that Defendants infringe one or more claims of the ‘360 Patent literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents;
- (B) Enter judgment that Defendants have induced infringement and continue to induce infringement of one or more claims of the ‘360 Patent;
- (C) Enter judgment that Defendants have contributed to and continue to contribute to the infringement of one or more claims of the ‘360 Patent;

(D) Award Brazos damages, to be paid by Defendants in an amount adequate to compensate Brazos for such damages, together with pre-judgment and post-judgment interest for the infringement by Defendants of the '360 Patent through the date such judgment is entered in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 284, and increase such award by up to three times the amount found or assessed in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 284;

(E) Declare this case exceptional pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285; and

(F) Award Brazos its costs, disbursements, attorneys' fees, and such further and additional relief as is deemed appropriate by this Court.

Dated: October 19, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ James L. Etheridge

James L. Etheridge

Texas State Bar No. 24059147

Ryan S. Loveless

Texas State Bar No. 24036997

Travis L. Richins

Texas State Bar No. 24061296

ETHERIDGE LAW GROUP, PLLC

2600 E. Southlake Blvd., Suite 120 / 324

Southlake, Texas 76092

Telephone: (817) 470-7249

Facsimile: (817) 887-5950

[Jim@EtheridgeLaw.com](mailto:Jim@EtheridgeLaw.com)

[Ryan@EtheridgeLaw.com](mailto:Ryan@EtheridgeLaw.com)

[Travis@EtheridgeLaw.com](mailto:Travis@EtheridgeLaw.com)

Mark D. Siegmund

State Bar No. 24117055

[mark@waltfairpllc.com](mailto:mark@waltfairpllc.com)

Law Firm of Walt, Fair PLLC.

1508 North Valley Mills Drive

Waco, Texas 76710

Telephone: (254) 772-6400

Facsimile: (254) 772-6432

**COUNSEL FOR PLAINTIFF**